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in accordance with humanity and justice. They ought not to allow sympathy to lead them to abandon their own principles and to defend one people by violent wrong toward another and toward the whole of humanity. They ought to throw their influence solidly against any proposed action whose inevitable end would be a wicked and disastrous war. But, deeper than all these, they ought to work for the eradication of all those selfish, ambitious, lustful, vindictive sentiments and motives out of which war is continually being recreated. While these exist and are tolerated, small peoples will never be safe against great ones. Boer and Filipino, if saved from the claws of the lion and the eagle now, would fall into them, or some other claws, again before long. While these sentiments and motives exist and have a dominating influence, there can never be peace and friendship between great peoples.

Editorial Notes.

The International Arbitration and Peace Association of London has requested and received a letter from Dr. Brüstlein, secretary

Delays in Arbitration. of the Delagoa Railway Arbitration tribunal, explaining the eight years and more of delay in reaching a decision. It is made clear that the tribunal was not at fault, the only delay of which it was the cause being occasioned by the grave illness of two of its members for several months. The tribunal was constituted on August 3, 1891. On February 22, 1892, the rules of procedure were finally settled. The exchange of statements between the court and the parties lasted four years, because of the continual delays required by all the parties, British, American and Portuguese. The reception of documentary evidence from the parties was not closed till June 15, 1896. It then became necessary to send out a commission of expert engineers, whose report of two hundred and forty-three printed folio pages was submitted to the parties early in 1898. The parties presented to the court their observations on the report by June 6, 1898. The committee of experts made a reply to the criticisms of the parties, bringing the case up to January, 1900. The final statements of the parties were not deposited till April, 1900. Portugal was allowed to present a refutation. The process was, therefore, not declared closed till May 1 of last year. Between this date and the delivery of the award, the serious illness of the two arbitrators occurred. It will thus be seen that the severe criticisms of the British papers against the tribunal ought rather to have been directed against the governments, of which Great Britain herself was one. Dr. Brüstlein takes occasion in his letter to say that if a permanent tribunal had been in existence, these delays would probably have been measurably avoided. The International Arbitration

and Peace Association has done a great service in securing from the secretary of the tribunal these statements, and giving publicity to them in the columns of *Concord*, its organ. The British papers which growled at the tribunal, and at arbitration in general as a failure, are probably too full of war just now to correct any of the mischief which their groundless diatribes have caused. But arbitration has survived "greater ills than these, and God will probably give an end to these also."

Scribner's Magazine speaks as follows
Militarism and Morals. of the social degradation produced by militarism:

"The degradation of character due to militarism takes many forms. There is the vicious ethics of war carried into social and industrial life. The deceit and fraud, more common in militant countries than in pacific, are evils that women must endure with men. There are the callousness and cruelty of war, from which they suffer far more than men. There is, finally, the moral laxity of war. The full story of the sufferings of women from this cause cannot be written. The standing armies of Europe spread a poison that penetrates the remotest corner of the social fabric. No class escapes it. The "gallantry" of officers is notorious. Not less so are their mercenary marriages. Among the rank and file occur those illegitimate unions common to every garrison town. Among the toilers the same evil prevails. Militarism acts directly and indirectly to make men unwilling to assume the responsibilities of marriage. How serious this evil has become may be gathered from the report of Dr. Hirscherberg, of Berlin. In that city alone, in 1887, eight thousand victims of these *Arbeiter-Ehen*, as they are called, who had been deserted by their companions, appealed for public relief. In 1895 the number reached twelve thousand. But Berlin is not the only capital thronging with these unfortunates. They crowd the dark corners of the cities of all the militant countries of Europe."

Wealth and War. If Ruskin were still living and in his prime, one can imagine how he would pour out the seven vials of his English wrath against the last exhibition of the war-making power of British capitalist jobbery. Here is what he wrote some years ago:

"It is one very awful form of the operation of wealth in Europe that it is entirely capitalists' wealth which supports unjust wars. For an unjust war, men's bodies and souls have both to be bought, and the best tools of war for them besides, which makes such war costly to the maximum; not to speak of the cost of base fear and angry suspicion between nations which have not grace nor honesty enough in all their multitudes to buy an hour's peace of mind with; as, at present, France and England, purchasing of each other ten millions sterling worth of consternation annually (a remarkably light crop, half thorns and half aspen leaves, sown, reaped and granaried by the science of the modern political economist, teaching covetousness instead of truth). And,

all unjust war being supportable, if not by pillage of the enemy, only by loans from capitalists, these loans are repaid by subsequent taxation of the people, who appear to have no will in the matter, the capitalists' will being the primary root of the war; but its real root is the covetousness of the whole nation, rendering it incapable of faith, frankness or justice, and bringing about therefore, in due time, his own separate loss or punishment to each person."

Peace Work in Austria. Austria, with its perpetual race and language quarrels, seems anything but a land from which genuine peace sentiment and work might be expected. But Austria has one of the most peace-loving crowned-heads, as crowned-heads go, in all Europe. Francis Joseph said: "Whatever people say, war is in its very nature never an inevitable necessity. With a little self-control and a slight dose of good sense it can always be avoided." Austria is the center, too, of one of the strongest and most progressive sections of the European peace movement. We have before us the eighth annual "Yearbook" issued by the "Austrian Society of the Friends of Peace," of which the Baroness von Suttner has been president since its organization in 1892. The Society has now an actual membership of more than twelve hundred, among whom are many prominent men and women of various callings. Besides this Society, there are four other important associations in the dual empire, one at Budapest, one at Baden-bei-Wien, one at Trieste, and the other the Hungarian University Society. The "Yearbook" contains the annual report of the Baroness von Suttner, an admirable review of the work of the Society and of the events of the year; a number of quotations of prominent men in regard to the work of the Hague Conference, a list of the members of the Society and a statement of its principles, a list of the peace societies in different countries, and a list of important peace literature published during the year.

Going back to Christ. Rev. A. F. Irvine of New Haven, Conn., served his time in the British Royal Marine Light Infantry and took part in several battles in Egypt in 1884. He has now renounced war as impossible to a Christian. Here is a part of what he said in a recent sermon before the Y. M. C. A. of New Haven:

"‘Christian war’ is impossible, paradoxical and absurd. Imagine Jesus giving His sanction to recruiting the foul human scum of the earth, decking them gaily and sending them out to get square with a nation whose symbol was the idolized cross on which He died! Imagine Him saying, ‘Well done, good and faithful servants,’ when they had annihilated a force infinitely inferior! Imagine a God who is never a God of the lighter battalions! Imagine a God who would condone the wholesale plunder of the Indians and enslavement of the colored race, only

because the plunderer and the despot was an Anglo-Saxon! Yet this is exactly the situation. Men, religious men, have called it ‘civilization,’ ‘progress,’ ‘expansion,’ and ‘imperialism.’

"If an omnipotent God has no better methods of settling disputes between nations and men than having them butcher each other and blow each other to atoms, I, for one, would prefer some other kind of a God. I would rather worship John Bright or Whittier. But we are not driven to such extremes. We have the words of Jesus as an eternal authority. We must stand by His teaching or count Him among the world's greatest myths. There is no middle course on this question of war. The outlook is bright. Men are awaking. The Church is being aroused. Out of the dense forests of ignorance and prejudice we are going back to Christ. When the federated labor unions, the great army of toilers, shall cease their faction fights and unite on a bond of common weal, when they cease to be humbugged and led blindfolded to the polls by the always patriotic politicians, when they see—really see—that militarism enslaves them, that they pay tithes to Moloch in rivers of blood, in fountains of tears and in cold cash,—when they see this, they will sweep, by the power of the silent ballot, the war gods from thrones and offices and demand peace! The advent of Demos is not yet. As the Christianity of the New Testament becomes the law of men's lives, they will see the absurdity of brute force as argument or reason. As the Church grows in the likeness of her founder, she will cease to pander to the passions and hate of men. Her love for men will cast out all fear of them and she will declare the whole counsel of God. She is not doing that now."

A Power for Peace. The American Bible Society, in its way, is one of the powerful agencies which are steadily and surely working out the unity and peace of the world. Any good book tends to create sympathy and harmony between those who read it and enter together into its spirit and teachings. How much more is this true of the Bible, the book of all men, in which are set forth, in the life, character and teachings of the great Master, the living truths, the common and abiding interests, and the high destinies of the race! The American Bible Society has been at work eighty-four years. Its first president, the Hon. Elias Boudinot, was a warm friend of peace and deeply deplored war, particularly among professedly Christian peoples. "It is a most melancholy consideration," he said, "that even the civilized, and, I may almost say, the Christianized world still continues to adopt the military life as an object of eager desire. It is with pain that we see whole communities disregarding their Christian character, highly applaud and reward, with public honors and emoluments, those who are foremost in butchering their fellow-heirs of immortality." The Society last year put out 1,406,801 copies of the Scriptures, 832,497 of which were distributed outside of the United States. The total issues in eighty-four years have been 67,369,306 copies.

Twelve agents are employed in foreign countries, and under the oversight of these and other correspondents, two hundred and eighty-six persons were employed during the past year in distributing the Scriptures. Appropriations of \$192,260 have already been made for work abroad during the current year. The annual meeting was held on the 10th of May.

A Hope Unrealized. Lord Chichester, at the anniversary of the Church Missionary Society next after the accession of Victoria to the throne of England, delivered an address in which he expressed the hope that the record of her reign should be a record of victories unstained with blood, whose trophies should consist, not of captive kings or nations made subject to the sceptre of England's queen. If Lord Chichester were still living he would have to confess sadly that his hope has been poorly realized. Almost every year since, as John Bright used to say, England has been engaged in some little war, and how many petit kings have been crushed into subjection to her queen, as her colonial policy of wealth-hunting and land-grabbing has been pushed relentlessly forward! There is now a great deal more conscientious opposition in England to this policy than there was fifty years ago. But there is to-day nothing about England which so much needs civilizing and Christianizing as her colonial policy. It is easy enough to cover up the selfishness and cruelty which have always, to some extent, characterized this policy with the cloak of the beneficence of British rule.. But this beneficence has been administered by hands on which there were blood spots, and there has been no alchemy in the beneficence which could take them out. England will some day abandon all the iniquitous phases of this policy, for the better England, in spite of present appearances, is growing more conscientious and stronger every year. We wish Victoria herself might live to see it abandoned, in accordance with Chichester's wish, but it is too late now for this, we fear.

Industrial Arbitration in England. The Bulletin of the Department of Labor for May, the 28th in the series issued by the Department, contains an exhaustive article of nearly one hundred pages on the history of "Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration in Great Britain," by Mr. John Bruce M'Pherson. It traces the origin of resort to this method of dealing with labor disputes, the difficulties encountered in the early attempts, the necessity and growth of organization on each side, and then takes up and discusses the history of the application of conciliation and arbitration to the various trades of the kingdom. The Engineering Trade, the Miners' Federation, the Northumberland Coal Trade, the Boot and Shoe Trade, the North of England Manu-

factured Iron and Steel Trade, Iron Mining, the Boiler Makers' Trade, the Scottish Manufactured-Iron Trade, the Nottingham Lace Trade, the Cotton Trade, the Potters' Trade, the Dyeing Trade, and the Brass Workers' Trade are treated with instructive wealth of detail. The article contains also an account of the London Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board, and of the new trades combination movement started by Mr. E. J. Smith of Birmingham. Mr. M'Pherson's conclusion is that the system of voluntary conciliation and arbitration, which has now after forty years of trial been extended to "nearly every one of the great number of trades of the kingdom," is of great educative value and a powerful agency in promoting good feelings, justice and morality. He finds no disposition in England to supplant the voluntary method by the compulsory system of New Zealand. Conciliation he thinks has been found to be of much greater moral value than arbitration. The article is enriched with the "opinions of some of the men in England who have been longest identified with labor matters and the settlement of trade disputes."

Cuban Frauds. The embezzling in the Cuban postal service has brought the blush of shame to us all. It would have been easier to bear if it had been the deed of a clerk in a subordinate department. It is all the more humiliating that it comes on the very heels of such loud protestations of humanity, virtue and benevolence in the attempt to liberate, guide and civilize the colonies of Spain. It is a swift revelation to us that such pretensions are infinitely easier in talk than in deed. It is also a humiliating reminder of the part which greed has played in involving the country in its present predicament, and of the cormorants who are hanging on the verges of our expansion, or flying in front as leaders, ready to rob and ruin the helpless and impoverished people, whom we have in such a patronizing way undertaken to help and elevate. It will take a long time, in addition to the just punishment of the offenders, to restore the confidence of the Cubans in our honesty and disinterestedness. They will wish more heartily than ever to be delivered from us and restored to themselves. All of us are glad to believe that the Administration is clean of hands in the matter. The President is as much shocked and grieved as any of us. But is he wholly blameless? Such men could not easily have found their way into these high and responsible positions, if the purpose of the government were what it ought to be in the selection of men for public positions. Here is the final root of the trouble. "Politics is playing havoc at Washington," as a Massachusetts congressman recently said. It is playing havoc everywhere with the character and honor of the nation. Let the right lesson be learned from the Cuban frauds.

Failure of Root Bill. The bill prepared by the Secretary of War for the reorganization and increase of the army has failed for the present session of Congress. Whether this means anything as to the final fate of the measure, or a similar one, cannot now be said. It has, according to the Washington correspondents, been shelved for political reasons, not because of Republican opposition to its provisions. The opposition among the people to an increase of the army is known to be so great that the party in power is afraid to go to the country with a record of having decided to make the army permanently greater. The honest thing to have done would have been just the opposite. If the men at Washington wish the army enlarged and propose to enlarge it provided they are returned, it is little short of downright dishonesty and deception to shove their purpose out of sight, go to the country and try to get elected, and then come back to enact their suppressed wish into law. The issue ought to be made squarely before the country. It is the people who must pay the expenses of an increased army and suffer the final evil consequences of it, and they ought to be fully consulted on the subject. No thoroughly honest and truly patriotic politician will wish them to be kept in ignorance of what is proposed to be done. Let the people everywhere beware of the delays and the covert methods of political militarism.

Brevities.

. . . At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society on May 28, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Joshua L. Baily of Philadelphia, Maria Freeman Gray of San Francisco, Leverett M. Chase of Boston and Benjamin F. Trueblood were appointed delegates to the Paris Peace Congress. All of them expect to attend.

. . . The State Department has received assurances that make it practically certain that all the republics of the western hemisphere will take part in the Pan-American Conference to be held in Mexico next year.

. . . The Hague Convention for the extension of the Red Cross to maritime warfare was ratified by the Senate on May 4.

. . . "I think capital punishment a legal atrocity, a species of homicide incomparably more cruel than most private murders, since it inflicts death after long knowledge of death to come has multiplied its terrors for the victim. It is one of the most useless pieces of wickedness left in the world." — *William Dean Howells*.

. . . Rev. Timothy Richards, who has been thirty years in mission work in China, said at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, "We must now change our standpoint from national to universal."

. . . Rev. Charles M. Sheldon received five thousand dollars for his share of the profits of the Christian newspaper venture for one week at Topeka. He immediately gave one thousand dollars of it to aid the suffering in India, and the rest to various charities.

. . . A Washington dispatch says that the arbitration of all disputes between American republics will be one of the principal features of the program to be considered by the Pan-American Congress which is to meet in the city of Mexico next year. The Administration plan contemplates a treaty establishing a court of arbitration to be composed of distinguished jurists from the several republics, and to which resort shall be voluntary as in the case of the court provided for by the Hague Convention.

. . . The Outlanders in the Coolgardie gold fields region of West Australia have sent a petition to the Queen, signed by upward of twenty-eight thousand persons, asking to be made a separate colony with a representative government. Their grievance is taxation without representation.

. . . It is said that no armor in the world can withstand the new soft-nosed shell invented by an American naval officer. At the trial of it at Indian Head a six-inch naval rifle plugged a clean hole through a plate of Harveyized armor fourteen inches thick. Sequel: All the old warships out of date, and all the navies of the world to be rebuilt at enormously increased cost.

. . . "My desire is to labor, in my measure, for such a union of minds and hearts as will, without destroying the actual diversity of religious institutions, destroy, or at least diminish, the elements of hostility connected with the diversity." — *Ernest Naville*.

. . . "'Prevention is better than cure,' and I would rather help people to abstain from killing and wounding each other than devote the money to patch up their wounds after the battle," says Louise Maude, who proposes to give to the Doukhoborts all the profits of her translation of Tolstoy's "Resurrection."

. . . The *Episcopal Recorder*, referring to the depreciation of arbitration, by the English papers, since the Delagoa Railway award, says: "If there has been any real improvement of late years in the management of international relations, it has been marked by the resort to arbitration."

. . . The *Christian Register* says: "We think Zola may be right when he says that the present crisis is war's death-cry. 'It is war killing war, war making further war impossible.'"

. . . Madame Waszkléwicz, president of the Netherlands' Women's League for International Disarmament, sends us copies of a report of an interview given the League by the Boer peace envoys on the 1st of May. In this interview they asserted solemnly that the Boers never wanted war, that they were forced into it, that conquest was totally absent from their thoughts, that they wished all the difficulties submitted to arbitration, and that they would disarm any moment that they were assured of their freedom and independence.

. . . The Commission of the International Peace Bureau held its spring meeting at Berne on the 15th ult. The principal subjects considered were the Peace Exhibit and Congress at Paris, the Transvaal War and the ratification of the Hague Conventions. An appeal was sent out to all the powers represented at the Hague Conference, strongly urging them to offer mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal.